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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

DICKERSON, CHAD S

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/798,316	Applicant(s) YOSHITANI, AKIHIRO	
	Examiner CHAD DICKERSON	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 10-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 10-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7/31/2009 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 10-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated a new ground of rejection. However, the references of Ito '525 and Schlank '017 are still used in the rejection of the remaining claims. The Examiner has chosen to replace the Nishinohara '847 reference with the reference of Hattori '667. The reference of Hattori is used to perform operations during the reception of a fax occurring in the system. For example, the user is able to send a reset command to a printer through the printer's operation panel or from a computer during the reception of a fax to the printer¹. This is an example of receiving a command to delete fax data being received and recognizing this command during the reception of information. In addition, the system discloses a printing command being detected while the reception of

¹ See Hattori '667 at col. 27, ll. 55-65.

facsimile information is being inputted into the system². These features combined with the display of information sequentially in Ito '525 and being displayed in reduced format in Schlank '017 performs the features of the amended claim limitations. Therefore, the Hattori '667 combined with the references of Ito and Schlank performs the claims features.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito '525 (USP 5414525) in view of Schlank '017 (USP 6134017) and Hattori '667 (USP 6570667).

Re claim 10: Ito '525 discloses a facsimile apparatus comprising:

a receiver for receiving compressed facsimile data from a telephone line (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. Also, since the system contains ISDN lines that are able to send

² Id. at col. 36, ll. 1-30.

compressed data that has been scanned into an initial facsimile for transmission to a receiving facsimile, the above feature is performed ; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68 and col. 5, ln 28-col. 7, ln 6);

a decoder for, whenever a fixed amount of facsimile data constituting a portion of an image is received by said receiver, sequentially decoding the portion of the image to obtain non-compressed image data (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed facsimile image data that has been transmitted in the system and the feature of expanding the data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the facsimile image data. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis, considered as a fixed amount of facsimile data constituting a portion of an image, and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a generator for sequentially generating image data corresponding to the non-compressed the image data by changing the size of the non-compressed image data decoded by said decoder for displaying the image on a display (i.e. in the system, once the image data is expanded, the information can be immediately displayed. Shown in figure 8 are examples of a display when different amounts of image data has been received and expanded in the system. The generation of a display of the image data based on the amount of image data expanded is performed by the system. The amount

of information expanded and prepared for display is performed in a sequential manner since information of the compressed information is expanded in a sequential manner. With the information being expanded in a sequential manner, the size of the expanded data is changed from the initial size to the size of the data taking the whole page of the display in figure 8. With the image in figure 8 going from its initial display to its final display is an example of changing the size of the expanded image data from an initial state to a final display state; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a display for sequentially displaying the image data even during reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image by said receiver (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

the display the image of the image by said display (i.e. as shown in figure 8, the image data is sequentially displayed; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a printer for printing out facsimile data, corresponding to the image data displayed on said display (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach reduced-size image data, a detector for detecting what command regarding facsimile data corresponding to the reduced-size image data has been entered during the display of the reduced-size image by said display; when the detected command is a print command, even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image by said receiver and a deletion unit for deleting facsimile data, corresponding to the reduced-size image displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command, even during reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image by said receiver.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schlank '017. Schlank '017 discloses reduced-size image data (i.e. like the system of Ito '525, the system of Schlank '017 can receive facsimile data to be processed in the invention (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Schlank '017, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be represented in a thumbnail image form; see figs. 6 and 7, col. 10, line 42 - col. 12, line 59 and col. 13, line 12 – col. 14, line 55),

a detector for detecting what command regarding facsimile data corresponding to the reduced-size image data has been entered during the display of the reduced-size image by said display (i.e. as shown in figure 7A, a thumbnail image is displayed. , Here, the user scrolls on the files and a thumbnail image is displayed in the inbox. Once a user clicks on both the file and print icons in the window shown in figure 6 or

drags a document to the printer icon (105c), the system detects the command entered, or actuated, during the display of the thumbnail (124). The system detects the function of printing of a desired document represented by a thumbnail image being displayed. The function of the detector is performed in any system where an instruction is entered and carried out. In the case of Schlank '017, the detection function in the system is carried out once the document is dragged to a certain icon or the print icon is selected for carrying out a function on the thumbnail image; see figs. 6 and 7, col. 10, line 42 - col. 12, line 59 and col. 13, line 12 – col. 14, line 55);

when the detected command is a print command (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is in the inbox of the system and represented by a thumbnail; see figs. 6 and 7, col. 10, line 42 - col. 12, line 59 and col. 13, line 12 – col. 14, line 55),

a deletion unit for deleting facsimile data, corresponding to the reduced-size image data displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command (i.e. in the system, once a faxed document is received, it is placed in the inbox and once the user selects the image in the inbox, it is displayed as a thumbnail. While the image is displayed, the user can enter a delete command in figure 6 or drag the document to the delete icon (105g) in order for the system to detect that the user desires to delete the selected document; see figures 6 and 7, col. 11, line 35 – col. 12, line 59).

Therefore, in view of Schlank '017, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of reduced-size image

data, a detector for detecting what command regarding facsimile data corresponding to the reduced-size image data has been entered during the display of the reduced-size image by said display, when the detected command is a print command, a deletion unit for deleting facsimile data, corresponding to the reduced-size image displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command, incorporated in the device of Ito '525 in order to display a received facsimile document in a thumbnail view (as stated in Schlank '017, col. 13 lines 26-54).

However, the combination of Ito '525 and Schlank '017 fails to teach the features of even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image by said receiver.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hattori '667. Hattori '667 discloses even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image by said receiver (i.e. the system of Hattori '667 is similar to the above applied references in the manner in that can perform the feature of having facsimile information transmitted and processed in the system (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Hattori '667, the images that are received through facsimile are temporarily stored in an image memory. During the reception of the facsimile data, a command is received ordering the facsimile system to reset through the reset command. This performs the feature of receiving a command during the reception of facsimile data that may consist of additional portions of image data not yet received. Furthermore, the system detects a command to print data being received through fax when it is determined that the memory buffer might be filled. Here is another example of detecting

Art Unit: 2625

a command during the reception of image data; see col. 27, ll. 55-61 and col. 36, ll. 1-30).

Therefore, in view of Hattori '667, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image by said receiver, incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as combined with the features of Schlank '017, in order to clear the fax transmission in the middle of reception (as stated in Hattori '667 col. 6, ll. 4-8).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Ito '525 in view of Schlank '017 and Hattori '667 are disclosed above.

Ito '525 discloses the apparatus according to claim 10, said printer prints out facsimile data corresponding to the image being displayed (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing facsimile image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schlank '017. Schlank '017 discloses wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display (i.e. in

the system of Schlank '017, images to be printed in the system can be displayed as thumbnail images to the user first in order to confirm the contents of the image data. In the display, the image data may consists of a few pages, but only one page is shown. Since only part of the overall image data represented a document in the inbox is shown, the system shows part of the document through one thumbnail that is displayed. Also, shown in figure 8, since different dialog boxes can be moved in front of the thumbnail and a the print input being actuated for the thumbnail, this performs the feature of entering a print command while part of the thumbnail image is displayed; see figures 6-8, col. 13, line 12 - col. 15, line 25).

Therefore, in view of Schlank '017, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display in order to display a received facsimile document in a thumbnail view (as stated in Schlank '017, col. 13 lines 26-54).

Re claim 12: Ito '525 discloses a method of controlling a facsimile apparatus, comprising:

a receiving step of receiving compressed facsimile data from a telephone line a fixed amount at a time (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of Internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. The transmission of the different types of

data through different communication lines at certain times performs the feature of receiving data at a fixed amount at a time since the data is received on a block by block basis, which is a fixed amount of information. Also, since the system contains ISDN lines that are able to send compressed data that has been scanned into an initial facsimile for transmission to a receiving facsimile, the above feature is performed ; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68 and col. 5, ln 28-col. 7, ln 6);

a decoding step of, whenever a fixed amount of facsimile data constituting a portion of an image is received by said receiver, sequentially decoding the portion of the image to obtain non-compressed image data (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed facsimile image data that has been transmitted in the system and the feature of expanding the data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the image data. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed facsimile image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis, considered as a fixed amount of facsimile data constituting a portion of an image, and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a step sequentially generating image data corresponding to the non-compressed image data by changing the size of the non-compressed image data generated in said decoding step for displaying the image on a display (i.e. in the system, once the image data is expanded, the information can be immediately displayed. Shown in figure 8 are

examples of a display when different amounts of image data has been received and expanded in the system. The generation of a display of the image data based on the amount of image data expanded is performed by the system. The amount of information expanded and prepared for display is performed in a sequential manner since information of the compressed information is expanded in a sequential manner. With the information being expanded in a sequential manner, the size of the expanded data is changed from the initial size to the size of the data taking the whole page of the display in figure 8. With the image in figure 8 going from its initial display to its final display is an example of changing the size of the expanded image data from an initial state to a final display state; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a display step of sequentially displaying the image even during reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

during the display of the image data in said display step (i.e. as shown in figure 8, the image data is sequentially displayed; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a printing step of printing out facsimile data, corresponding to the image data displayed in said display step (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach a reducing step of generating reduced-size image data, a detecting step of detecting what command regarding facsimile data corresponding to the reduced-size image data has been entered during the display of the reduced-size image data in said display step; when the detected command is a print command, even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step and a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, corresponding to the reduced-size image data displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command, even during reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schlank '017. Schlank '017 discloses a reducing step of generating reduced-size image data (i.e. like the system of Ito '525, the system of Schlank '017 can receive facsimile data to be processed in the invention (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Schlank '017, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be represented in a thumbnail image form; see figs. 6 and 7, col. 10, line 42 - col. 12, line 59 and col. 13, line 12 – col. 14, line 55),

a detecting step of detecting what command regarding facsimile data corresponding to the reduced-size image data has been entered during the display of the reduced-size image data in said display step (i.e. as shown in figure 7A, a thumbnail image is displayed. Here, the user scrolls on the files and a thumbnail image is displayed in the inbox. Once a user clicks on both the file and print icons in the window shown in figure 6 or drags a document to the printer icon (105c), the system detects the command entered, or actuated, during the display of the thumbnail (124). The system detects the function of printing of a desired document represented by a thumbnail image being displayed. The function of the detector is performed in any system where an instruction is entered and carried out. In the case of Schlank '017, the detection function in the system is carried out once the document is dragged to a certain icon or the print icon is selected for carrying out a function on the thumbnail image; see figs. 6 and 7, col. 10, line 42 - col. 12, line 59 and col. 13, line 12 – col. 14, line 55);

when the detected command is a print command (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is in the inbox of the system and represented by a thumbnail; see figs. 6 and 7, col. 10, line 42 - col. 12, line 59 and col. 13, line 12 – col. 14, line 55),

a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, corresponding to the reduced-size image data displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command (i.e. in the system, once a faxed document is received, it is placed in the inbox and once the user selects the image in the inbox, it is displayed as a thumbnail. While the image is displayed, the user can enter a delete command in figure 6 or drag

the document to the delete icon (105g) in order for the system to detect that the user desires to delete the selected document; see figures 6 and 7, col. 11, line 35 – col. 12, line 59).

Therefore, in view of Schlank '017, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of a reducing step of generating reduced-size image data, a detecting step of detecting what command regarding facsimile data corresponding to the reduced-size image data has been entered during the display of the reduced-size image data in said display step, when the detected command is a print command, a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, corresponding to the reduced-size image data displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command, incorporated in the device of Ito '525 in order to display a received facsimile document in a thumbnail view (as stated in Schlank '017, col. 13 lines 26-54).

However, the combination of Ito '525 and Schlank '017 fails to teach the features of even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hattori '667. Hattori '667 discloses even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step (i.e. the system of Hattori '667 is similar to the above applied references in the manner in that can perform the feature of having facsimile information transmitted and processed in the system (same field of endeavor).

However, in the system of Hattori '667, the images that are received through facsimile

are temporarily stored in an image memory. During the reception of the facsimile data, a command is received ordering the facsimile system to reset through the reset command. This performs the feature of receiving a command during the reception of facsimile data that may consist of additional portions of image data not yet received. Furthermore, the system detects a command to print data being received through fax when it is determined that the memory buffer might be filled. Here is another example of detecting a command during the reception of image data; see col. 27, ll. 55-61 and col. 36, ll. 1-30).

Therefore, in view of Hattori '667, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step, incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as combined with the features of Schlank '017, in order to clear the fax transmission in the middle of reception (as stated in Hattori '667 col. 6, ll. 4-8).

Re claim 13: Ito '525 discloses a computer-readable medium storing, in executable form, a computer program implementing a method for controlling a facsimile apparatus, said method comprising the following steps:

a receiving step of receiving compressed facsimile data from a telephone line a fixed amount at a time (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of Internet is performed through the telephone

lines that the network is digitally connected to. The transmission of the different types of data through different communication lines at certain times performs the feature of receiving data at a fixed amount at a time since the data is received on a block-by-block basis, which is a fixed amount of information. It is understood that the CPU executes different types of programs stored on the ROM in order to operate the apparatus. Also, since the system contains ISDN lines that are able to send compressed data that has been scanned into an initial facsimile for transmission to a receiving facsimile, the above feature is performed ; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68 and col. 5, ln 28-col. 7, ln 6);

a decoding step of, whenever a fixed amount of facsimile data constituting a portion of image data is received by said received, sequentially decoding the portion of the image to obtain non-compressed image data (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed facsimile image data that has been transmitted in the system and the feature of expanding the facsimile data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the image data. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis, considered as a fixed amount of facsimile data constituting a portion of an image, and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a reducing step of sequentially generating image data corresponding to the non-compressed image data by changing the size of the non-compressed image data generated in said decoding step for displaying the image on a display (i.e. in the system, once the image data is expanded, the information can be immediately displayed. Shown in figure 8 are examples of a display when different amounts of image data has been received and expanded in the system. The generation of a display of the image data based on the amount of image data expanded is performed by the system. The amount of information expanded and prepared for display is performed in a sequential manner since information of the compressed information is expanded in a sequential manner. With the information being expanded in a sequential manner, the size of the expanded data is changed from the initial size to the size of the data taking the whole page of the display in figure 8. With the image in figure 8 going from its initial display to its final display is an example of changing the size of the expanded image data from an initial state to a final display state; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a display step of sequentially displaying the image data even during reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

display of the image data in said display step (i.e. as shown in figure 8, the image data is sequentially displayed; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a printing step of printing out facsimile data, corresponding to the image displayed in said display step (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach a reducing step of generating reduced-size image data, a detecting step of detecting what command regarding facsimile data corresponding to the reduced-size image data has been entered during the display of the reduced-size image data in said display step; when the detected command is a print command, even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step and a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, corresponding to the reduced-size image data displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command, even during reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Schlank '017. Schlank '017 discloses a reducing step of generating reduced-size image data (i.e. like the system of Ito '525, the system of Schlank '017 can receive facsimile data to be processed in the invention (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Schlank '017, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the

system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be represented in a thumbnail image form; see figs. 6 and 7, col. 10, line 42 - col. 12, line 59 and col. 13, line 12 – col. 14, line 55),

a detecting step of detecting what command regarding facsimile data corresponding to the reduced-size image data has been entered during the display of the reduced-size image data in said display step (i.e. as shown in figure 7A, a thumbnail image is displayed. Here, the user scrolls on the files and a thumbnail image is displayed in the inbox. Once a user clicks on both the file and print icons in the window shown in figure 6 or drags a document to the printer icon (105c), the system detects the command entered, or actuated, during the display of the thumbnail (124). The system detects the function of printing of a desired document represented by a thumbnail image being displayed. The function of the detector is performed in any system where an instruction is entered and carried out. In the case of Schlank '017, the detection function in the system is carried out once the document is dragged to a certain icon or the print icon is selected for carrying out a function on the thumbnail image; see figs. 6 and 7, col. 10, line 42 - col. 12, line 59 and col. 13, line 12 – col. 14, line 55);

when the detected command is a print command (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is in the inbox of the system and represented by a thumbnail; see figs. 6 and 7, col. 10, line 42 - col. 12, line 59 and col. 13, line 12 – col. 14, line 55),

a deletion step of deleting facsimile data, corresponding to the reduced-size image data displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete

command (i.e. in the system, once a faxed document is received, it is placed in the inbox and once the user selects the image in the inbox, it is displayed as a thumbnail. While the image is displayed, the user can enter a delete command in figure 6 or drag the document to the delete icon (105g) in order for the system to detect that the user desires to delete the selected document; see figures 6 and 7, col. 11, line 35 – col. 12, line 59).

Therefore, in view of Schlank '017, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of a reducing step of generating reduced-size image data, a detecting step of detecting what command regarding facsimile data corresponding to the reduced-size image data has been entered during the display of the reduced-size image data in said display step, when the detected command is a print command, a deletion step of deleting facsimile data, corresponding to the reduced-size image data displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command, incorporated in the device of Ito '525 in order to display a received facsimile document in a thumbnail view (as stated in Schlank '017, col. 13 lines 26-54).

However, the combination of Ito '525 and Schlank '017 fails to teach the features of even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hattori '667. Hattori '667 discloses even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step (i.e. the system of Hattori '667 is similar to the above

applied references in the manner in that can perform the feature of having facsimile information transmitted and processed in the system (same field of endeavor).

However, in the system of Hattori '667, the images that are received through facsimile are temporarily stored in an image memory. During the reception of the facsimile data, a command is received ordering the facsimile system to reset through the reset command. This performs the feature of receiving a command during the reception of facsimile data that may consist of additional portions of image data not yet received. Furthermore, the system detects a command to print data being received through fax when it is determined that the memory buffer might be filled. Here is another example of detecting a command during the reception of image data; see col. 27, ll. 55-61 and col. 36, ll. 1-30).

Therefore, in view of Hattori '667, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of even during the reception of facsimile data constituting an additional portion of the image in said receiving step, incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as combined with the features of Schlank '017, in order to clear the fax transmission in the middle of reception (as stated in Hattori '667 col. 6, ll. 4-8).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

6. Nagashima '574 (USP 6438574) discloses the system of receiving facsimile data and being able to preview the information and print the information based on buttons that sends commands in the system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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